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SULFURIC ACID PRODUCTION IN POLAND

PRODUCTION DATA

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

According to the Three-Year Plan, production and consumption of sulfuric acid was to be as follows, in tons (1):

	1947	1948	1949
Production	176,000	246,000	276,000
Consumption	176,000	246,000	276,000

Actual production of 100-percent sulfuric acid in 1947 was 155,409 tons. Of this total, state enterprises accounted for 150,245 tons.(2)

/It is assumed that the difference is accounted for by the private sector. In the remainder of this report, the private sector is not taken into account, since available documents give plan and production statistics only for the state sector. However, for some time gradual absorption of the private sector has been in progress and by now the private sector in sulfuric acid production is negligible./

Within the state enterprises, plants classed as part of the Central Administration of the Chemical Industry produced 47,662 tons of sulfuric acid.(3). /Since the Yearbook of the Industry of Regenerated Poland states that the chemical industry completed its plan 70 percent in 1947, it follows that the 1947 plan for the chemical industry called for a production of 68,000 tons/.

Further figures for the production of sulfuric acid by the chemical industry alone are given in tons as follows (5): 1937, 74,000; 1946, 31,000; 1947, 47,600.

The following figures (in tons) are given for production, presumably within the metallurgical industry (6):

1950

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	1938	1945	1946	1948(plan)	1949(plan)
Sulfur	0	3,241	6,535	10,000	12,000
100% sulfuric acid	138,576	34,505	93,835	-	140,000

Source (6) gives the following data for 1937:

Domestic production (tons)

Sulfuric acid (50° Be)	288,704
Chemically pure sulfuric acid	177
Fuming sulfuric acid	8,148

Imports and exports (tons)	Imports	Exports
Sulfuric acid and sulfur dioxide	200	82
Carbon disulfide	300	-

For April 1949, the proportion of sulfuric acid produced from pyrites had increased gradually in prewar years from less than 10 percent in 1925 to approximately 40 percent in 1938 because of the dwindling deposits of blende. By the end of 1948, proportion reached nearly 50 percent. Although the prewar production level was exceeded, there was a shortage of sulfuric acid in Poland during 1947 and 1948. The Six-Year Plan should bring about a radical change, not only in the quantity of sulfuric acid produced, but also in the method of its production. Production of this commodity in the plants of the Central Administration of the Chemical Industry is to be increased by 130 percent and will exceed production of acid from zinc blende /in the metallurgical industry/ by nearly 70 percent.(7)

Over half the production increase of sulfuric acid within the chemical industry will be derived from the new sulfuric acid plant which will use domestic deposits of anhydrite and gypsum.(7) /This is the only new sulfuric acid plant mentioned in the article on the Six-Year Plan for the Chemical Industry; location and date of activation not stated/. The over-all plan for 1950 calls for the activation of one new sulfuric acid plant /location unknown/(11).

In 1950, there will be an increase of 11 percent in the utilization of chambers and towers for sulfuric acid production. In the chemical industry, the share of the contact method in sulfuric acid production will increase 36 percent (11).

The 1955 production target for sulfuric acid is 540,000 tons (13).

RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES

Domestic

Data on domestic production of pyrites are as follows (in tons):

1937	82,263 (6)
Jun-Dec 1945	8,913 (2)
1946	28,253 (2)
1947	39,659 (2)
Jan 1948	3,413 (7)

Pyrites are found along with zinc-lead ores in the Bytom area (8) and at the Boleslaw-Ulisses Mine in Boleslaw, Krakow Wojewodztwo (4). The Bytom area contains two deposits of approximately 25 million tons of rich zinc-lead ore. Pyrites are obtained seperately in Ronow, Kamienna Gora Powiat, in the Sudetens, and in Swietokrzyje (8). The pyrite deposits of the Staszic Mine in Rudki near Slupia Nowa, Kielce Wojewodztwo, are estimated to contain 3 million tons of high grade pyrite (6).

Polish production of zinc blende in 1937 is given as 98,471 tons (6). Production of zinc blende was 88,318 tons in 1946 and 100,415 tons in 1947 (2).

In 1947, zinc metallurgical plants in Poland were producing 500 tons of elemental sulfur monthly and could supply all domestic requirements (6).

Native sulfur deposits in the Carpathian mountains extend from Pszpw (Gorny Slask) past Krakow, Staszow, and eastward. In 1947, Swoszowice near Krakow was reported to be producing 2,00 tons of sulfur annually (6).

Sulfur is also recovered from substances used to filter illuminating gas. The Warsaw Gasworks installation in 1947 was estimated to be capable of producing 150-200 tons of sulfur annually and gas-filtering installations were believed likely to expand (6).

Imports

It was suggested in 1947 that the planned expansion of the Polish chemical industry would require continued imports of pyrites. As a better alternative, it was recommended that imports of zinc and lead sulfides could be increased for Polish metallurgy, which, in turn, could produce enough sulfuric acid as a by-product for domestic requirements (6).

Only fragmentary import data are available on pyrites. In 1937, Poland imported 7,986 tons of pyrites and 6,564 tons of sulfur.(6) [This may refer to imports for the metallurgical industry alone.] In November 1947, the metallurgical industry received 3,120 tons of imported pyrites and 4,521 tons of domestic pyrites. Imports for that month were lower than for October because w weather conditions hampered shipping (9). In December 1948, imports of pyrites for the metallurgical industry amounted to 8,293 tons (10). Because of difficulties in obtaining pyrite imports, the plan for sulfuric acid was not met in 1947 and w was revised downward for 1948. In 1948 Polish imports of pyrites (sulfur and magnetic) from Sweden amounted to 29,596 tons (12).

PLANTS

The following plants are taken from the listing of plants in the Yearbook of the Industry of Regenerated Poland (4):

A key to abbreviations used is as follows:

0123 Number in test; name; date of establishment

A Exact address of enterprise

B Nature of enterprise

C Legal form of enterprise

D Name(s) of owner(s)

E Branches

F Name of director of enterprise

G Type of production or work done

H Degree of activation of establishment in relation to 1939 status (percentage)

I Value of annual prewar production, computed in prewar zlotys

K Value of annual production in 1945, computed in current zlotys; in parentheses, converted into prewar zlotys

L Value of annual production in 1946, computed in current zlotys; in parentheses, converted into prewar zlotys

M Foreign destination and articles exported before the war

Q Notes

Plants Producing Sulfuric Acid in Chemical Industry

1. Inorganic Chemical Industry

2050 Dawe CCentral Laboratory Supply, Engr M. Kuzminski and Company (1945)

A Chorzow, Katowicka 28, telephone 414-62

B Manufactures of chemical reagents and laboratory supplies

C Partnership firm

F Engy Mieczyslaw Kuzminski

G Chemically pure acids: hydrochloric, nitric, sulfuric; salts of inorganic acids

L 625,000

2053 Chemical Factory, formerly Dr T. Schuchardt (1865)

A Zgorzelice, Daszynskiego 92, telephone 73, Dolny Slask

C State-managed enterprise

G Chemical reagents for laboratory use

2054 Sulfuric Acid Factory (1930)

A Walbrzych, Przemyslowa, telephone 10-55

C State-owned enterprise

G Sulfuric acid 60° Be, pyrite residue

[During the first quarter of 1948, the Sulfuric Acid Plant in Walbrzych activated its third pyrite furnace (14)]

2055 Redziny Chemical Products Factory, Joint Stock Company (1899)

A Rudniki, telephone Czestochowa 25-17, Redziny municipality, Czestochowa Powiat

C Joint stock company

F Engr Konstanty Zorawaki

G Sulfuric acid 60° Be, hydrochloric acid 18/20 Be, 18 and 16 percent superphosphate, calcined Glauber's salt, etc.

2061 Mikolow Chemical Factory (1936)

A Mikolow, Szpitalna,5, telephone 210-03

C Limited company

F Engr Piotr Bernacki

G Chemically pure sulfuric acid, etc

I 800,000

H 60 percent

2081 Silesia United Chemical Plants

A Zarow near Swidnica

C State-owned enterprise

G Sulfuric acid, etc.

2. Chemical Fertilizer Industry

2090 Chemical Factories, Dr Roman May (1871)

A Lubon, Poznan post office, telephone 19-46 and 19-47

B Chemical products and chemical fertilizers

C State-owned enterprise

G Storage battery acid, etc.

2099 Ubocz State Superphosphate Factory (1884)

A Ubocz near Gryfogory, telephone 24, Dolny Slask

C State-owned enterprise

G Superphosphate, sulfuric acid, sodium fluosilicate

2100 Union State Superphosphate Factory

A Szczecin, Jednosci Narodowej 44

C State-owned enterprise

G Sulfuric acid, superphosphate

2104 Chemical Processing Plant

A Gdansk, Fort Cesarski

C State-owned enterprise

G Sulfuric acid, etc

2106 Polchem Chemical Plants (1932)

A Torun, Szosa Bydgoska 94/106

C State-managed enterprise

G Superphosphate, sulfuric acid, artificial horn

3. Organic Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry

2163 Chemical Laboratory, Dr. Jan Tomaszewski (1947)

A Poznań, Libelta 11

B Manufacture of chemicals

D Dr Janusz Tomaszewski

G Acids: sulfuric, hydrochloric, and nitric for analytical purposes

2092 Ceres Superphosphate Factory

A Brzezie near Racibórz No 1

C State-managed enterprise

G Superphosphate, skin glue, bone glue

2191 Boruta Chemical Works, Incorporated (1924)

A Zgierz, Lesna 30, telephone 29

C State-managed enterprise

G Organic and inorganic intermediate products for the manufacture of dyes (assortment includes 94 chemical compounds), aniline dyes for the textile, leather, paper, rubber and other industries (about 200 dyes)

2888 Silesia United Chemical Factories (1859)

A Zarow near Swidnica, telephone 23, 24, 25

C State-managed enterprise

E Heavy Barite Mine in Boguszew near Walbrzych, Factory for the Manufacture 14-15 percent Aluminum Sulfate in Zlotniki near Wroclaw

G Sulphuric acid 60° Be, etc

/The Yearbook of the Industry of Regenerated Poland mentioned that in 1948 a new sulfuric acid and superphosphate factory would be activated in Szczecin, and that a new sulfuric acid plant would be activated in Kielce. Gospodarka Planowa (7) reported that two sulfuric acid plants had been restored and activated in 1948. These may be plants already listed in the Yearbook of the Industry of Regenerated Poland./

Plants Producing Sulfuric Acid in Metallurgical Industry

0200	Kunegunda Metallurgical Plant
A	Katowice-Bogucice, telephone 300-12, Slask Wojewodztwo
B	Calcining furnace, distilling plant, alloy plant
C	State-owned enterprise
G	Calcined blende, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, crude zinc, refined zinc, New Jersey and New Jersey II zinc, zinc dust, zinc alloys
0201	Lararz Metallurgical Plant
A	Radzionkow, telephone 530-25, Slask Wojewodztwo
B	Calcining plant
C	State-owned enterprise
G	Calcined blende, sulfuric acid
0202	Siemianowice Metallurgical Plant
A	Siemianowice Slaskie, telephone 233-78, Slask Wojewodztwo
B	Calcining plant
C	State-owned enterprise
G	Calcined blende, sulfuric acid
0203	Silesia Metallurgical Plant
A	Lipiny Slaskie, Telephone 523-21, Slask Wojewodztwo
C	State-owned enterprise
G	Calcined blende, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, bisulfite, sodium sulfite, liquid sulfur dioxide, crude zinc, refined zinc, Thede zinc, zinc dust, zinc sheets, other rolled products, battery jars, packing for zinc sheets and jars.
0204	Trzebinia Metallurgical Plant
A	Trzebinia, telephone 3, Krakow Wojewodztwo
B	Calcining plant, zinc-rolling mill
C	State-owned enterprise
G	Calcined pyrite, sulfuric acid, battery acid, fuming sulfuric acid, zinc sheets
0216	Szopienice Metallurgical Plants
A	Szopienice, telephone 241-51, Slask Wojewodztwo
B	Calcining plant, sulfur mill
C	State-owned enterprise

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G Calcined blende, sulfuric acid, elemental sulfur, crude zinc, refined zinc, Thede zinc, zinc dust, electrolytic zinc, zinc plate, zinc strips, metallic cadmium, thallous sulfate, crude lead, refined lead, silver, red lead, litharge, lead sheets, lead pipes, shot, seals, firebrick and fireclay molds.

Pyrite Mines

0166 Staszic Mine (1945)

A Rudki, Slupia Nowa, Kielce Powiat, Kielce Wojewodztwo

C State-owned enterprise

G Iron ore: siderite, hematite, and pyrite

0209 Boleslaw-Ulisses Mine

A Boleslaw, telephone Olkusz-Boleslaw 4, Krakow Wojewodztwo

B Mine, mechanized processing plant

C State-owned enterprise

G Calamine ore, blende ore, pyrite, iron ore, washed calamine, galena

SOURCES

1. Wytyczne Odbudowy Polski (Basic Figures on Polish Reconstruction), 1947, Central Planning Board, Warsaw

2. Rocznik Statystyczny, 1948 (Statistical Yearbook 1948), Mar 1949, Main Bureau of Statistics, Warsaw

3. Chemicky Obzor (Chemical Review), 30 Sep 1949, Prague

4. Rocznik Przemyslu Odrodzonej Polski (Yearbook of the Industry of Regenerated Poland), 25 Mar 1948, "Ingos" Economic Information Publishing Cooperative, Warsaw

5. Rocznik Polityczny i Gospodarczy 1948 (Political and Economic Yearbook 1948). Jul 1948, "Czytelnik" Publishing Cooperative, Warsaw

6. Związki Wytworczosci Mineralnej z Polskimi Portami Morskimi (Relationships between Mineral Production and Polish Sea Ports), 1947, Baltic Institute, Gdansk

7. Gospodarka Planowa (Planned Economy), No 4, Apr 1949, Central Planning Board, Warsaw

8. Wiadomosci Polskie (Polish News), No 9-11, 26 Feb - 19 Mar 1949, Boguslaw M. Borowicz, publisher, Frankfurt On Main

9. Gospodarka Planowa (Planned Economy), No 1, 5 Jan 1948, Central Planning Board, Warsaw

10. Gospodarka Planowa (Planned Economy), No 3, 5 Feb 1948, Central Planning Board, Warsaw

11. Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Laws), 30 Mar 1950, Warsaw

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12. Sverige Veruutforsel Till Olika Landler AAr 1948 (Sweden's Commodity Exports to Various Countries in 1948), Stockholm

13. Trybuna Ludu (People's Tribune), No 152, 4 Jun 1949, author: Bronislaw Minc, Warsaw

14. Zycie Gospodarcze (Economic Life), No 9, 1-15 May 1949, Polish Economic Publications, Warsaw

/The table which follows was compiled from four sources./

APPENDIX. PLANNED AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR SULFURIC ACID FOR POLAND
(In tons)

	1937	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1955
Plan	--	--	176,000 (2)	215,100 (3)	275,000 (est) (5)	337,000 (est) (6)	540,000 (8)
Actual production	180,000 (1)	124,200 (1)	155,409 (1)	221,300 (est) (4)	278,000 (est) (7)	--	--

(1) Rocznik Statystyczny, 1948 (based on monthly average of 15,000 tons)

(2) Gospodarka Planowa No 23, 20 Dec 1947

(3) Gospodarka Planowa No 6, 5 Mar 1948

(4) Gospodarka Planowa, No 4, Apr 1949 (Reports completion 102.9 percent of 1948 plan)

(5) Gospodarka Planowa, No 2, Feb 1949 (128 percent of 1948 plan)

(6) Zycie Gospodarcze, No 7, 1-15 Apr 1950 (121.7 percent of 1949 production)

(7) Zycie Gospodarcze, No 3, 1-15 Feb 1950 (101 percent of 1949 plan or 126 percent of 1948 production)

(8) Trybuna Ludu, No 152, 4 Jun 1949

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